

Table of Distances ON THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL INDIANA.

THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 5.—No. 39.

FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1845.

WHOLE NUMBER 543.

THOMAS TIGAR.
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT AND HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
\$3.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Advertisements on business must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each subsequent week, when consisting of 10 lines or over, but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

London Christian Observer.

NOTICE.—The publishers of the American edition of the Christian Observer give notice that, at the earnest solicitation of numerous Episcopalians, they propose to resume the publication of that work with the January No. 1845, provided a sufficient number of subscribers should be obtained within that time to warrant their so doing. In order to secure its permanent success the subscription price will be \$3.00 per annum, and the publishers hope to be sustained in their effort to circulate one of the best religious publications by receiving the cordial support of all who desire the accomplishment of the undertaking.

MASON & TUTTLE,
128, Nassau street, New York.

The best, yet Cheapest Ladies' Book.

PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE.

MAGNIFICENT VOLUME FOR 1845.

EDITED BY MRS. STEPHENS.

The "Ladies' National Magazine" is now so well established and so favorably known, that by general consent of the newspaper press it is placed at the head of the list of country magazines. Its contents, like those of the three other literary magazines, are all original, and from the most celebrated American writers of both sexes. The contributions to this periodical are a constant proof of the talent and ability of our countrywomen. No other magazine is so exclusively a mirror of their talents, or so generally supported by them. The contents are of every variety, and while usually of the highest kind, do not preclude the insertion of papers of more value. Pictorial illustrations for the boudoir and the fire side, "Ladies' National" presents monthly an agreeable variety of domestic sketches, tales of fashionable life, romances of style and elegance, descriptions of the fashions of the season, musical intelligence, &c. &c., comprising, in short, all that a lady would wish to know of objects of interest transpiring during the month.

These contents, instead of being, like those of the other literary magazines, made up of scraps by selections from old newspapers and other second hand sources, are written expressly for us; so that our contents are all original. As a guarantee of the style in which the literary department is conducted, the publisher has placed the editorial charge of the magazine in the hands of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, acknowledged by all to be the best Magazine writer in the country. Those who have read her thrilling stories of "Alice Copely," "Madame Gray," "A Wizard's Gem," and "Clara," need no proof of her extraordinary talents. She will be assisted by the strongest corps of contributors every yet arrayed in the constant support of our ladies' magazine. At the head of this list is Mrs. Lynn H. Smith, whose will, heretofore, has been a regular contributor, both in poetry and prose. During the ensuing year, a new feature will be introduced, in the publication of a series of

TALES OF AMERICAN HISTORY illustrating the manners and incidents of different periods in our country's history. The critical portrait of female poets, will still be continued, and stories of domestic character, from the well known names Mrs. Annan, P. E. F., and Ellen Ashburn, will continue to appear.

GREAT PRIZE PICTURES.
In order that the editorial department may stand first in the country, the publisher intends publishing, in January and February, two superb premium pictures, far superior to any yet issued in the magazines. The first, a Magazine, will be a portrait of a woman, and the second, a landscape, will be a scene from the life of a woman. These pictures will be given to the subscribers of the magazine, and will be published in eleven months, so that the second volume will commence with January 1, 1846.

As a HORTICULTURAL PAPER, it will strive to awaken a taste for Horticulture, in all its departments; to direct that interest, when awakened, in the most scientific processes, and in doing this every department of the garden will receive attention—vegetables, flowers, and ornamental shrubs, will be treated with the same care, and the different fruit will be described, their value, peculiarities of culture, origin, history, &c. &c.

The "Indiana Farmer and Gardener" will be issued upon the first and fifteenth of every month, commencing with February, 1845, in octavo form, of 16 pages, with a title page, and index at the close of each volume. Twenty-four numbers will constitute a volume, and will be published in eleven months, so that the second volume will commence with January 1, 1846.

Terms, for single subscribers, \$1, but when four or more are ordered together, only 75 cents each; all payments to be made in advance. Notices of Contributions and other matters will be given in the volume.

Address
S. V. B. NOEL & CO.,
Indianapolis.

SADDLES, Harness Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, BRIDLES, COLLARS, and all other articles in the SADDLERY BUSINESS.

FOR SALE BY J. HAMILTON,

at his shop on the north side of Columbia street, in front of Nichols & Co.'s store house, and near Robinson's millinery. The subscriber having established himself in the above business, would invite such as are in want of any article in his line, to call and suit themselves from articles made of the best materials, and which he intends selling low for ready pay.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING made to order.

Don't forget the place and name.

Produce in exchange for work.

Port Wayne, Ia., Nov. 18—3m

Lost or Stolen.

A CERTIFICATE for 80 Acres of Canal Land, bearing No. 1087, for the first half of the northwest 1/4 section No 20, township No. 31, Range 12 east, entered by Robert Starling. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, as I intend applying for a new certificate.

ROBERT STARLING.

Port Wayne, Nov. 18—3m20

NEW AND GUN MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since he opened his manufactory in Fort Wayne, and informs his customers that he has removed to Clinton street, one door south of A. B. Miller's store, where he will always have on hand an assortment of GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, and a quantity of Rifle Barrels, wholesale and retail, at eastern prices.

All kinds of repairing will be punctually attended to and done in the best manner, cheaper than elsewhere, and warranted. All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken for work. The community will find it to their great advantage to give me a call.

WILLIAM IBA,

from Lancaster, Pa.

INDIANA ANNUAL REGISTER, and Pocket Manual for 1845.

Containing the Names and Residence of State and County Officers, Attorneys at Law, Principal Merchants, Ministers, Physicians, Post-Office Agents, &c. &c. For Sale by C. W. Cady, Price 37 1/2 cents.

Also, the DAILY MEMORANDUM and Pocket Account Book; an annual publication, designed expressly for professional and business men.—For Sale by Sinclair & Edroll.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Indiana Farmer and Gardener.

A Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the general interests of the Farm, the Garden, and the Orchard.

TERMS.—One dollar a Year—four copies Three Dollars—in advance. (For all Postmasters, and friends of the cause, a reduced rate will be given.) Agents, and remit subscriptions to the Publishers.

It is designed to make the Indiana Farmer and Gardener, a thorough practical Agricultural Journal, and also a Family Newspaper.

As a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, it will give, every two weeks, an epitome of the current news of the day; an outline view of the State and National legislation; together with such other matter as will be generally interesting to all members of the Family.

As an AGRICULTURAL PAPER, it will keep pace with the improvements every year making in Agricultural operations; it will discuss the principles and the practice of husbandry in relation to soils, manures and crops; it will give descriptions of different breeds of domestic animals—the ox, the cow, the horse, sheep and hogs—their relative value, management, diseases, &c.; it will also contain notices of new implements, machines, buildings, fences, &c.—and, in short, to all various objects and interests pertaining to the farm.

As a HORTICULTURAL PAPER, it will strive to awaken a taste for Horticulture, in all its departments; to direct that interest, when awakened, in the most scientific processes, and in doing this every department of the garden will receive attention—vegetables, flowers, and ornamental shrubs, will be treated with the same care, and the different fruit will be described, their value, peculiarities of culture, origin, history, &c. &c.

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Address
S. V. B. NOEL & CO.,
Indianapolis.

THE SECOND VOLUME!

Prospectus for the continuing the publication of

THE ARK.

AND ODD FELLOWS' Western Monthly Magazine.

THE publishers of THE ARK AND ODD FELLOWS' WESTERN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, pursue continuing its publication, and enlarging it to twenty-four pages, provided the patronage is such as to justify its continuance. The character of the work will not be changed, but it will, as heretofore, be devoted exclusively to the interests of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and more particularly to the West. There being no publication of the kind West of the Mountains, and it being thought desirable, and in some respects, essential, to have a Magazine of this character, THE ARK was commenced, and we are led to believe that in the main it has met the expectations of its friends.

It is intended to give a complete list of all Lodges and Encampments, their time and place of meeting, as accurately as they can be obtained—the names of all Grand and Subordinate elected Officers, and also a list of the names of the Lodges—Institutes of new Lodges—Deaths—and such other local items as may be of interest. In short, it is our design, as far as in our power, to make it one of

The Cheapest and most useful Magazines of the kind published.

And confidently look to our brethren throughout the West for that patronage which will enable us to continue it, and at once make it a permanent journal, devoted solely to the interests of Order to which they are so devotedly attached, and whose principles all are interested in seeing widely disseminated.

It will be issued (if continued) on the first of every month, on neat type and good paper, with a stitched cover, containing 24 pages, of the size they are at present, and mailed to subscribers for ONE DOLLAR per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

JOHN T. BLAIN, P. C. G.
ALEX. EGLENN, P. G.
Editors and Publishers.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1844.

THE MUSE.

Mr. Finley, late Clerk of the Wayne Co. Circuit Court, having served out his term, on retiring from office, took leave of the bench and bar in the following neat

VALEDICTORY.

My seven years' service is ended;

And thanks to you both were too little by far,

For kindness so often extended.

I part in good will, wishing peace unto all,

Nor harbor a thought for a feeling,

That I, (wherever my destiny fall,) Have reason to blush at concealing.

Hereafter when memory flits o'er the scenes,

In this Temple of Justice enacted;

Echo fond reminiscence will add to the means,

Of pleasure sincere and protracted.

For here I have seen in the graspings of mind,

Wit, brightly illumine the Arena,

Though sometimes appeared under courteous kind,

A glimpse of the Wolf and Hyena.

And here I have seen all the passions of man,

Developed in various phases;

And truths that the Barrister only could scan

Extracted by mystery's mazes.

Oh! soon be the day, when immaculate truth,

Shall supercede Court, Bar, and Clients;

When strife shall give way to right, reason and Truth,

And law be no longer a Science.

Writes, Records, and Dockets, I bid you adieu,

Acquaintance here I would sever,

Unless you seek me, more than I shall seek you.

We've parted I trust, and forever.

Centerville, March 17th, 1845.

From the Golden Rule.

ODE.

BY MRS. C. M. SAWYER.

Oh! where they ever stand

Along life's rugged way,

With pitying heart and gentle hand

Misfortune's tear to stay!

Who from the pleadings of the poor

Ne'er turn their ear aside!

Whose footsteps often seek the door

Where we wait and abide!

'Tis the generous hand, who band in hand,

From the gray beard to the youth,

Have sworn they side by side will stand

In Friendship, Love, and Truth!

See, stretched on yonder bed of death

A widowed mother lies—

"My orphan babes!" with struggling breath

And faltering voice, she cries:

"Oh, who your young and tender forms

From sorrow's grasp will save,

Or shield you from life's crushing storms

When I am in my grave!"

Peace, dying mother! friends are nigh,

Will guard their tender youth,

And round them twine the hallowed tie

Of Friendship, Love, and Truth!

See lone and friendless on the shore,

An exile wanderer stand!

Oh! where are they who came of yore

To meet his eager hand!

Far—where he bends his streaming eyes,

Across the ocean's foam,

Till his sick heart within him dies

With yearnings for his home!

But, lo! with warm and sudden clasp,

A friend is near to sooth,

And cheer him with the well known grasp

Of Friendship, Love, and Truth!

Speed on, ye faithful, brothers! speed!

And blessings with you go;

Still aid the widow in her need,

And soothe the orphan's woe;

Still bid the heart-stricken stranger's side

With words of kindness side

And bid the deep and troubled tide

Of sorrow pass away!

Ye generous band! long may you stand,

The grey beard and the youth!

Shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand,

In Friendship, Love, and Truth!

ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT DALLAS.

At half past eleven o'clock, the Hon. George M. Dallas, Vice-President elect of the United States was introduced by the committee of arrangements, and being duly sworn by the President pro tem, took the chair as President of the Senate, pursuant to the constitution of the United States, and addressed the Senate as follows:

"SENATORS: In directing the Vice President to preside at the deliberations of this body, the constitution of our country assigns to him a sphere and duty alike eminent and grateful. Without any of the cares of real power, with none of the responsibilities of legislation, except in rare conjunctures, he is associated with the dignified delegates of republican sovereignty; he is posted by the entire American people in your confederated council, partly, it would seem, as an organ of freedom's fundamental principle of order, and partly, perhaps, as a mere symbol of the more popular and 'more perfect union,' on which depends the blessings of our peace, and independence, and liberty."

His mission, tranquil and unimposing, is yet noble in its origin and objects, and happy as well as proud in its relations to you.

"No one, gentlemen, can appreciate more highly, or recognize more deferentially, than does the incumbent of the chair, the powers, privileges and rules, or forms of the Senate of the United States. To maintain these, unimpaired and unrelaxed, he feels to be an official duty, second, in impressive obligation, only to his constitutional allegiance. To their exercise the public owes incalculable good; and through them has been gradually achieved a widespread fame for wisdom, justice, moderation, and efficiency, unsurpassed by any assemblage of statesmen in former or present times. A calm and well-adjusted system of action in this chamber, carefully devised and steadily pursued by those who have preceded us in it, has indeed largely contributed to the undoubted success of our great political experiment."

Instability, haste, procrastination, discourtesy, and indecision, habitually discountenanced and banished, leave, in undisturbed supremacy here, the powers of enlightened reason, and the vigor of practical patriotism. Our country reaps thereby solid and substantial advantages in her policy, institutions, prospects, and renown.

"The citizen whom it has pleased a people to elevate by their suffrages from the pursuits of private and domestic life, may best evince his grateful sense of the honor thus conferred, by devoting his faculties, moral and intellectual, resolutely to their service. This I shall do; yet with a diffidence unavoidable to one conscious that almost every step, in his appointed path is to him new and untried, and sensible how dangerous a contrast must occur in the transfer of powers from practised to unpractised hands. In observing, however, upon this floor, a number of those experienced and skillful statesmen on whom the nation justly looks with pride and reliance, I am aware that there can be but little danger of my deriving advantage from inexperience or mistakes, which their counsel may readily avert or rectify. And thus, gentlemen, while aiming, frankly and impartially, to exercise the functions of an unaccustomed station in the spirit of the constitution, for the enlargement and lasting purposes of a favored country, and with sincere good will towards all, I may cherish the encouraging hope of being able, with the assent of an indulgent Providence, at once to perform my duty, and to attract your confidence."

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The following is a list of the Acts and Resolutions of a public nature, which were passed at the session of Congress which closed on the 4th of the present month:

ACTS PASSED WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE SENATE.

An act to change the time of holding the Federal Courts in Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.

An act to grant certain lands to the State of Indiana, the better to enable the said State to extend and complete the Wabash and Erie Canal from Terre Haute to the Ohio river.

An act to confirm the survey and location of claims for lands in the State of Mississippi, east of the Pearl river, and south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude.

An act confirming and assenting to an act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company."

An act extending the jurisdiction of the District Courts to certain cases upon the lakes and navigable waters connecting the same.

An act to organize a new land district in the southern part of the State of Arkansas.

An act renewing certain naval pensions for the term of five years.

An act to reduce the rates of postage—to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the Post Office Department.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations."

An act to repeal "An act for the better organization of the District Court of the U. States within the State of Louisiana," and for other purposes.

An act relating to revenue cutters and steamers.

[This act was returned to the Senate by the President of the United States with his reasons for not approving and signing the same. Upon reconsideration, two-thirds of the Senate agreed to pass the bill; and it was sent, together with the President's objections, to the House of Representatives, by which it was likewise reconsidered, and approved by two-thirds of that House. It has, therefore, become a law.]

An act allowing drawback upon foreign merchandise exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States.

An act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the enlistment of boys into the naval service, and to extend the term of enlistment of seamen."

An act to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845."

An act explaining an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1839."

An act to authorize a relocation of land warrants numbers three, four, and five, granted by Congress to General Lafayette.

An act restricting the grant of pensions in certain cases.

An act to authorize the South Carolina Railroad Company to import certain pipes and machinery free of duty.

An act supplementary to "An act to repeal an act for the better organization of the District Court of the United States within the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 13, 1845.

An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to fix the value of certain monies of account in computation at the custom houses."

A resolution explanatory of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845."

A resolution to authorize the Attorney General to contract for copies of a proposed edition of the Laws and Treaties of the U. States.

A resolution for distributing the work on the Exploring Expedition.

A resolution amendatory of the resolution passed April 30, 1844, "respecting the application of certain appropriations heretofore made."

A resolution to suspend a part of the third section of the joint resolution of the 11th September, 1841, relating to armories.

A resolution authorizing the employment

of additional inspectors of the customs at the port of New Orleans.

A resolution for the relief of Mrs. Mary W. Thompson, widow of Lieut. Col. A. R. Thompson.

A resolution directing an examination of Putnam's ploughing and dredging machine.

ACTS PASSED WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July, 1845, and ending on the 13th day of June, 1846.

An act to authorize the sale of two Arabian horses, received a present by the Consul of the United States at Zambur, from the Imam of Muscat.

An act to correct a clerical error in the act supplementary to an act to regulate arrests on meane process in the District of Columbia, and to amend the title thereof.

An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending June 30, 1846.

An act in alteration of an act entitled "An act to establish a port of delivery at the city of Lafayette in the State of Louisiana."

An act to change the time for holding the circuit and criminal courts in the county of Washington.

An act for the admission of the states of Iowa and Florida into the Union.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending 30th June, 1846.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1846.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending 30th June, 1846.

An act supplemental to an act for the admission of the states of Iowa and Florida into the Union, and for other purposes.

[This act relates exclusively to the new state of Florida.]

An act supplementary to the act for the admission of the states of Iowa and Florida into the Union.

[This act relates exclusively to the new state of Iowa.]

An act for the purchase of certain copies of the history of Oregon, California, and the other territories of the northwest coast of America.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending 30th June, 1846.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year ending on 30th June, 1846.

An act providing payment for certain military services in Florida.

An act to establish certain post routes.

An act for the construction and improvement of certain roads in the Territory of Wisconsin.

An act regulating commercial intercourse with the islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre.

An act to continue the harbor improvement already commenced at the town of Southport, in the Territory of Wisconsin.

An act making appropriations for certain improvements in the Territory of

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

The Democratic Republicans of Allen County, Ohio, are respectfully requested to meet in their respective townships at the usual place of holding elections, on Monday the seventh day of April next, and select Delegates to represent them in the County Convention, to be held at the Court House in the city of Port Wayne, on Saturday the 10th day of May, 1845, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the House of Representatives in the General Assembly, and also to choose delegates to attend the County Convention to be held on the 10th of May, 1845. By order of Township Committee, SAM'L C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Wayne Township Meeting.

The Democrats of Wayne Township are requested to meet at the Court House on Monday the 7th day of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to choose delegates to attend the County Convention to be held on the 10th of May, 1845. By order of Township Committee, F. D. LASSELLE, Chairman.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1845.

For Congress--10th District,
ANDREW KENNEDY,
OF DELAWARE CO.

Appointments by the President.—The following appointments have been confirmed by the Senate: Alexander H. Everett, of Mass., to be Commissioner to China. Benjamin G. Shields, of Alabama, Charge to Venezuela. William H. Polk, of Tennessee, Charge to Naples. A. B. Jewett, of Maine, Charge to Peru. Benjamin F. Butler, District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Elijah F. Purdy, Surveyor of the port of New York. John Davis, Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia. William Parmenter, Naval officer at Boston. Prosper M. Wetmore, Navy Agent at N. York. Col. Laughlin, of Tenn., Recorder of the General Land Office. Gen. Robert Armstrong of Tenn., Consul at Liverpool. J. H. Prentiss, Marshal for Northern District of New York.

Old Folks.—This benevolent institution is rapidly extending its benefits throughout the United States. Within the last year five new Lodges have been established in Indiana. On Wednesday last a new Lodge, the "Harmony Lodge, No. 19," was opened in this city by D. G. M. Dane, of Lafayette. There are now two Lodges in this city.

Wabash and Erie Canal.—Navigation has fairly commenced on our canal, and boats are daily arriving and departing. An alteration has been made in the rates of toll on the Indiana division. A table of the new rates will be found on our first page.

Our Bridges.—A few days ago, a little girl, daughter of Mr. Munson, fell from the main-truss across the canal at the foot of Barr street, and would have been drowned but for the timely assistance of Mr. John Butcher, who dived into the canal, and succeeded in bringing her out.

We have before called attention to the dangerous and disgraceful condition of our bridges; but our remarks have passed unheeded, nor can we hope for any remedy, until some melancholy catastrophe shall awaken our functionaries to their culpable negligence, or until some aggrieved and injured individual shall sue them for damages. It is said there is a difference of opinion as to whose duty it is to keep the bridges in repair. Some contend that the State ought to do it, as a recompense for the right of way; others that it is the duty of the road commissioners; and others that it ought to be done by the city. Although we do not presume to settle this knotty point, we will remark that it appears to us that our city officers, ought, as a matter of protection to the lives and limbs of our citizens, to see that the bridges are made safe, and if it is not their place to be at the expense, they ought to compel those whose duty it is to do it.

While on this subject, we would further remark that the embankments to the new bridge at Lee's ford, and we believe also to the lower bridge, have settled so much, as to make it difficult and dangerous to drive a team either on or off them. A few hours labor would remedy the moon crane, and it ought to be done forthwith.

The Mexican Minister.—It is said that Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, has written a formal protest against the annexation of Texas to the U. States, and demanded his passport. On this subject, Col. Webb thus writes to the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer:

"Gen. Almonte talks of letters of marque, &c. &c. but he will doubtless be informed that the example of France, when the Prince de Joinville bombarded Vera Cruz, will be promptly followed. She admitted the right of Mexico to issue such letters; but she gave her formal notice, that every individual acting under them was to be treated as a pirate. Such a determination by our Government, would deter a resort to so desperate a proceeding."

We have no apprehension that any thing serious between the United States and Mexico, will arise out of the annexation of Texas. The Mexicans may indeed talk a little big and saucy, and indulge in much idle bravado—"it is a way they have got,"—but the better informed among them must be aware, that it would be ridiculous to pretend to go to war with us; they could accomplish nothing, and might lose some of their provinces lying contiguous to our borders in the struggle, which might be retained by us as an indemnity for the expenses of the war. They must know that they have no more right to claim the annexation of Texas to the Union than Spain has. It is none of their business, Texas is, and has been for years, as independent of Mexico as that country is of Spain.

The Journal of Commerce, of a late date than the above extract from the Courier and Enquirer, says that the British and French Ministers at Washington "have interposed their good offices between this Government and the Minister from Mexico, and have persuaded him, it is said, to remain here, until he shall receive instructions from his Government."

It is also generally believed that our Government will propose a negotiation with Mexico for the adjustment of boundaries and indemnities, and all matters in dispute between the two nations. There is, therefore, no probability whatever, of any war growing out of our relations with Mexico.

Trouble in the Whig-camp.—Our friends the whigs are getting into a pretty considerable snarl, owing to the number of aspiring grass-snake candidates. The last Times and Press contains several communications written by the friends of the different candidates for Congress—or by themselves—setting forth their respective claims. One of these communications is peculiarly rich and spicy—so much so that no one can for a moment doubt who wrote it, though they may be surprised that his well known modesty should have allowed its publication. The communication gives some rather hard hits at Dr. Thompson, and says some wonderfully flattering, but of course strictly true things of Mr. Ewing. However, this is only a family jar, in which we do not claim any right to meddle; but we should very much like to know if it be the fact—as is generally reported—that the editor of the Press acknowledged that he received TEN DOLLARS from "A Citizen of Allen County," for inserting his self-laudatory communication, and refused to publish a reply from the friends of Dr. Thompson, unless it was likewise paid for! This, if true, we presume, is what the editor considers adopting a golden rule: observing a strict neutrality and impartiality between the rival candidates. It may be a profitable course for the editor of the Press, and as honorable as his party have any right to expect from him—but we do not think it will be very pleasing to the friends of Dr. Thompson, or calculated to insure their patronage. We already begin to hear significant hints about the necessity of having another whig paper in this place.

Messrs. Ewing and Thompson are not however the only aspirants for the honor of being defeated by the little blacksmith in this congressional district. Capt. Murray, of Huntington, is nominated, and is recommended by the writer of one communication as the very man whom the whigs could unite on and elect, while the other aspirants were settling the amount of their respective claims on the party. We have heard the names of J. B. Howe, of Lima, Ju'ge Stophlet, of Fort Wayne, and other good whigs and true, also mentioned as probable candidates.

To settle all these conflicting claims a convention is spoken of—but we see no signs of carrying out the measure, or having delegates appointed. In fact, the whigs are so well satisfied of the hopelessness of the contest, that they generally do not think it worth while to take any trouble in the matter.

Which would venture to make one suggestion, which if acted on might perhaps obviate the necessity of the convention entirely. It is this:—There is, of course, no doubt that any whig who runs against Kennedy is doomed to be defeated; but as several distinguished men are seeking the nomination, it is fair to suppose that they are anxious to have the honor of having it said that they run against Mr. Kennedy. In this case why not gratify them, and allow ALL to run. We could just as easily beat them all at once as separately; and by so doing much trouble would be spared the whigs.

New County in Ohio.—The late Legislature of Ohio erected a new county to be called Defiance, to be formed out of parts of the counties of Williams, Henry and Paulding. The county seat is permanently located at Defiance. In politics, this new county will be decidedly democratic—in view of which the whigs, with affected liberality, have made a proposition to the democrats, to form a union ticket for county officers, consisting of half whigs and half democrats!! They are aware that they cannot elect a single officer, and cunningly invite the democrats to compromise and give them half, although the Whig Legislature has already saddled them with three Whig Judges, and a Whig County Clerk. This modest proposal reminds the editor of the Defiance Democrat of the proposition of Satan to give our Savior all the land he could see from the top of the mount, when in fact he had no more land to give than the whigs in that county have offices.

New Hampshire Election.—We have not seen full returns of the late election in N. Hampshire, but from the complexion of the news received, there can be no doubt of the re-election of Geo. Steele, and the whole delegation of Democratic Congressmen, except Mr. Woodbury, who was nominated in place of Mr. Hale, in consequence of his opposition in the late Congress to the annexation of Texas. Members of Congress are elected by general ticket, and require a majority over all electing. Woodbury is 7 or 8000 ahead of the highest opposing candidate, but may fall short of an absolute majority.

Foreign News.—The steamship Cambria, has arrived at Boston, bringing English news to the 4th inst.

Cotton is better, and the commercial accounts generally are favorable.

Important changes in the British Tariff have been proposed by the Premier in the British Parliament, on the 14th of February. Besides the duties on cotton wool, coal, glass, nautions, and staves for casks, which he proposes a total to repeal, it is also proposed to abolish the whole duties on 430 miscellaneous articles, and the duty on sugar partially.

The income tax expires in April next, but Sir Robert Peel proposes to renew it for three or five years more. The revenue for the year is estimated at fifty-three millions sterling, and the expenditures at forty-nine millions. The proposed reduction in the sugar duties will amount to £1,300,000, and that on the other articles will be sufficient to absorb the remainder of the surplus.

There has been a bloodless revolution in the Canton de Vaud, Switzerland; the liberals have succeeded in getting the government into their own hands. The difficulty arose from a demand on the part of the people for the expulsion of the Jesuits, which was at first resisted by the Government.

From the feeling manifested in the other Cantons, it is expected that similar revolutions will extend through the whole confederacy.

The General Diet commenced its session on the 24th ult. The liberals have a majority of two in that body, and it is generally believed that they will pass a law for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland.

HON. ANDREW KENNEDY.

The Richmond Enquirer thus notices the labors of our talented representative to secure the passage of the appropriation for the Cumberland Road—a measure in which he succeeded, so far as Congress was concerned, but which Mr. Tyler defeated by pocketing the bill:

"The Western Democratic members are most anxious to get the Cumberland Road bill through. Kennedy, of Indiana, is laboring night and day to effect this object; and I should not be surprised if his indefatigable exertions are crowned with success ere the close of the session, although the opponents of the measure seem to think there is no chance for it. Mr. Kennedy is a special target for Whig letter writers, who lose no opportunity of traducing him. The reason

of this is, that whenever he has occasion to pour a broadside into their party and principles, he does so most effectually. They dislike him, too, on account of the fidelity with which he labors for the peculiar interests of his State and immediate constituents—because his conduct is, in itself, a pointed rebuke to western whig members, who generally rank here as "no account" men in matters of business."

The Coon Skinner.—Messrs. Chapman proposes to publish a new volume of the *Coon Skinner*, commencing about the 1st of May and continuing until the August election. We will receive and forward subscriptions.

T. R. M.
Single copy 25 cts. Five copies 1 00
Twelve 2 00 Thirty 5 00
And in proportion for larger numbers. Cash all ways in advance.

Another Star in the Firmament.—The magnificent chandelier, suspended in the Hall of Representatives supported twenty-six lights, the number of the States, and as soon as the vote was ascertained on Thursday night on the Texas question, another light was immediately added to the galaxy, making twenty-seven. The incident hunters may also remark, that the vote in favor of admission in the Senate was twenty-seven, being one for each State including Texas. It is also remarkable that the majority in the House on the final passage is fifty-six, being just four times the number (14) of the new States that have been added to the Union since the original confederation. This may be indicated by the number yet to come in. Take Banquo's glass, it reflects the long line of States that are yet to swell the confederation. [Buff. Economist.]

THE NEW CABINET.—The New York True Sun, a natural paper, which is edited with surpassing ability, and whose opinions of men and things are discreetly given, and entitled to much respect, thus compliments the members of the new Cabinet, and the President. That they will all realize the high expectations uttered, we entertain no shadow of doubt:

"We doubt not that the new cabinet will be generally acceptable to the country."

In James Buchanan as Secretary of State, the great manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania will feel safe, while his suavity of manner, added to long experience in public affairs, promise a happy administration of this department.

Mr. Walker of Mississippi is a frank high-minded man, and will use his power with discretion and impartiality.

Governor Murray has particular qualifications for the War Department, in a prompt decision and vigorous energy of character. We must not forget that as a lieutenant during the last war, he captured with his own hands the first flag taken from the enemy, and through all the various and responsible stations held by him, has proved himself adequate to every emergency. A safe and discreet secretary, and a better official adviser of the President, could not have been selected.

We hear with regret that Mr. Bancroft's nomination was not confirmed, at the first executive session. Mr. Bancroft may be too radical for some of our southern friends, and Virginia interests may have become excited by the loss of the navy patronage. But it is no more than just that there should be some change occasionally in the location of the head of these departments. Mr. Bancroft is a man of fine abilities, a scholar, and historian, and his selection is very agreeable to a large class of persons who honor the pursuits of literature, and are desirous that men of literary ability should rise to the republic. He comes from a State which has a large commerce, and has furnished its full share of our naval heroes, and a large quota of gallant seamen. We do not doubt his nomination will take place without delay.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Mason are men of ability and will be acceptable to their political friends.

FRANCE AND CHINA.—It would seem that the French, with their usual skill and diplomacy, have already made themselves more acceptable at the court of Peking than any other civilized people. The latest dates from Canton says, that a treaty has been negotiated between them and the Emperor containing many important privileges, among others the cession of Chusan, now occupied by the English, and who apparently intended to hold it on account of its importance as a key to the most prominent Chinese ports.

It is also said that the French have obtained for Roman Catholic missionaries, on assuming the Chinese dress, the right to traverse the empire in every part, while the people are to be permitted to embrace Christianity if they choose. It is also rumored that Typa island, adjoining Macao, has been given to Portugal, while the inner harbors of Macao itself is to be opened to all foreign vessels. This will be a death blow to Hong Kong, where the English have already spent so much money, as it will be abandoned for the more advantageous position of Macao.—*Ned's Gaz.*

THE MADNESS OF MILLERISM.—This terrible mania, which has produced so much misery and death, is still raging in some parts of the state, and the most revolting absurdities are being published in a brazen countenance of its foul work in Orrington, and we now learn from another section of the state that, in a new shape, its insatiable infatuation is raging.

In the town of Atkinson, Piscataquis county, the "receivers" (as they style themselves) of the Miller fallacies, have discovered a new theory, which is, that the day of grace has passed, and that we are all now in eternity, and that the "awful horrors" of a general judgment are soon to be manifested to all eyes. Some of them take special pains to humble themselves and for this purpose wash and kiss each other's feet, creep upon the floor, &c. In some instances their conduct is revolting in the extreme. Take this case, which recently occurred:—A pious, virtuous woman, felt it her duty, as she stated, to appear before the assembly she was addressing, entirely naked. This supposed duty she at once discharged by loosening her cloak and shawl, the only garments she had on, and letting them drop to the floor! The receivers of the doctrine are increasing.—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

A GOOD ONE!—The Whigs in the Legislature, in their eagerness to turn out of office good and faithful men because they are democrats, and supply their places with whigs, made a great mistake in filling up the Board for Road Commissioners in this district. Instead of appointing G. C. Noble, a whig, they have appointed C. L. Noble, a staunch pure democrat. We are sure the people of the district will lose nothing by the mistake, as Mr. C. L. Noble is a man of business habits, and will make a faithful and efficient officer.—*Defiance Democrat.*

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the whig legislature adjourned sine die, this morning, after a session of 102 days. A list of the acts passed, local and general, as well as a list of the resolutions will be found in another column.

Never since the organization of Ohio as a state government, has a Legislature met, whose acts have been so utterly infamous as the one which has just adjourned. When their doings come to be canvassed by the people—their flagrant violations of law, and of the constitution—of honor and honesty, exposed to public gaze, a spectacle will be exhibited at which the patriot will shudder. Fearful scenes have been enacted—fearful outrages committed, and fearful will be the voice of popular indignation which will ring with sickening agony in the ears of the majority, who controlled both branches of the General Assembly. Discussion has found open advocates within its walls, and sentiments of patriotism were laughed at in every corner. Weak in intellect, depraved and vicious and intolerant, their doings shew at the same time, an imbecility and recklessness without parallel.

They have at one fell swoop hurled from office, in utter disregard of law, the Board of public works—all the Engineers in the employ of the state—all the Collectors of canal tolls, and still unsatisfied, this poor and magnanimous majority, who proscribed proscript for opinion sake, have hurled from the employment of the state, every tender of a canal lock, whose monthly salary scarcely suffices to keep soul and body together.

They have enacted laws, building up in our midst, a privileged aristocracy, conferring on the favored few, privileges denied to the many.

They have repealed safeguards and restrictions, which Legislative prudence has heretofore thrown around the people to protect them from chartered swindlers.

They have violated the constitution of the United States and of this state, by annulling contracts between the state and its citizens.

Under the pretence of Retrenchment and Reform, they have created new partisans, and have increased the salaries of other officers. But we have no room for the long and black catalogue which a synopsis of their doings will make. An early and a faithful history of the Legislature will soon be prepared and published, and which will shew forth their acts in a light so plain, that he who runs may read.

We cannot let this notice of the Legislature pass, without in the name of the people of Ohio, thanking the minority in both branches for their able defence of the people's rights. They have earned, and well deserve the praise of well done good and faithful servants, and they will receive it from the people whose rights they have so ably sustained.—*Ohio Statesman.*

HON. J. W. DAVIS.—The following paragraph is from the N. Y. Sun. We have heard the suggestion in other quarters, that in the event of his re-election, Mr. Davis will probably be the next Speaker. He is an experienced member, and possesses a large share of the qualifications necessary to that station.—*State Sentinel.*

THE WESTERN STATES.—Hon. J. W. Davis.—In forming the Cabinet, free States of the West have not come in for a exactly fair proportion of the high appointments. In fact the "balance wheel" of the Union (as it is no less) has no representative in the Executive Council, like the great commercial State of New York, it is in the eclipse. There is a strong probability that the next Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Indiana elections have not yet taken place, but it is confidently expected that Mr. Davis will be returned to Congress from his district, and almost equally certain he will be the next Speaker. He is a gentleman of great urbanity of manners, and as a presiding officer has no superior in the House. The West will claim the next Speaker, and the Eastern and Northern members agree that Davis will be the man.

ACCIDENT ON THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—The accident on the Baltimore Railroad, on Saturday evening, on its way down, mentioned yesterday, was quite alarming in its character. The locomotive was going at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, when, near Elkhart, it ran over a bull. The locomotive cleared the obstruction with a bound, the foremost car was thrown over and down the embankment at the side of the road, with such violence as completely to crush the top and sides, depositing it finally bottom upward. The car was crowded, every seat being full, and the passengers were only saved from being crushed by the strength of the frame. The second car contained sixty passengers, and the violent concussion extinguished the lights, upset the stove and filled the car with ashes. The third car remained upon the track, but, like the two before it, was badly shattered. Mr. Drayton, of this city, was somewhat hurt in the side, and Mr. Sewall, of Baltimore, had one of his feet badly bruised. The number of passengers in the train could not have been less than five hundred.

The animal which caused the accident was of course killed instantly. Both his horns were broken off, and it would seem that as the cars approached he had placed himself in a hostile attitude, and received the blow on the forehead or horns.—*Phil. Ledger.*

THE MEXICAN MINISTER.—The Intelligence of this morning, in stating that the Mexican Minister has protested against the Annexation of Texas, and signified the termination of his mission, has omitted to state whether he has acted under the instructions of his Government, or under those of Santa Anna. The Intelligence does not even indicate that the present Government of Mexico, under any circumstances, designed to retain the services of Santa Anna's minister. These are important omissions, which may be speedily supplied by the arrival of a new minister.—*Madisonian.*

LAUNCH OF THE GEO. M. BIRD.—This vessel was launched on Saturday, from the boat-yard of Messrs. Freeman, Knapp, & Totten. A painful and distressing accident occurred, which has spread gloom and regret over the city. A few minutes before the time fixed for letting the vessel go, she broke from her fastenings and dashed down her ways in to the water with fearful velocity. Of course none of those who were exposed to danger had time to escape—and two workmen, one named Burkhardt, the other McKee, were wounded. Burkhardt died shortly after the accident. Several other persons were injured, but none dangerously.—*Pittsburgh Manufacturer.*

From the Washington Globe, March 10.

THE SENATE.

The Senate, which adjourned over some days before the close of the last week; confirmed to-day Mr. Bancroft's nomination without a dissenting voice. We have heard that the object of the postponement asked for by a member of the Senate, arose out of a wish to examine some public letters written by Bancroft in reference to the imprisonment of Governor Dorr. We suppose the purport of the letter must have been grossly misrepresented; for certainly nothing ever came from the pen of Mr. Bancroft more honorable to his head or heart. We learn, with great pleasure, that the mover of the inept inquiry gave notice that he dropped it, and the confirmation of the nomination was unanimous.

The organization of the committees in the Senate shows an array of commanding strength, in support of the new administration. The first, which looks to foreign affairs, will be seen as it strong men from every section. Gen. Cass, we learn, waived the tender of the first place, which his age commanded, in favor of Mr. Allen.

MONDAY, March 10, 1845.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock; and on the motion of Mr. Woodbury, went into executive session.

The President announced to the Senate the following standing committees; from which the injunction of secrecy was removed:

Foreign Relations.—Mr. Allen, chairman; Messrs. Cass, Archer, Atherton, Huger.

Finance.—Mr. Woodbury, Chairman; Messrs. McDuffie, Benton, Evans, Phelps.

Commerce.—Mr. Maywood, Chairman; Messrs. Dix, Huntington, Johnson, Sevier.

Manufactures.—Mr. Dickinson, chairman; Messrs. Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple.

Agriculture.—Mr. Sturgeon, chairman; Messrs. Semple, Upham, Bates, Barrow.

Military Affairs.—Mr. Benton, chairman; Messrs. Hannegan, Crittenden, Dix, Phelps.

Naval Affairs.—Mr. Atchison, chairman; Messrs. Semple, Barrow, Fairfield, Corwin.

Naval Affairs.—Mr. Fairfield, chairman; Messrs. Colquitt, McDuffie, John M. Clayton, Dickinson.

Public Lands.—Mr. Breese, chairman; Messrs. Speight, Ashley, Woodbridge, Jarman.

Private Land Claims.—Mr. Hannegan, chairman; Messrs. Semple, Johnson, Dayton, Thomas Clayton.

Indian Affairs.—Mr. Sevier, chairman; Messrs. Bagby, Phelps, Morehead, Atchison.

Claims.—Mr. Bagby, chairman; Messrs. Mangum, John M. Clayton, Semple, Dickinson.

Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Semple, chairman; Messrs. Jarman, Greene, Hannegan, Colquitt.

Judiciary.—Mr. Ashley, chairman; Messrs. Huger, Webster, Ector, Bierce.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Mr. Niles, chairman; Messrs. Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple, Johnson, La.

Roads and Canals.—Mr. Atherton, chairman; Messrs. Lewis, Corwin, Sturgeon, Woodbridge.

Pensions.—Mr. Dix, chairman; Messrs. Bates, Miller, Ashley, Atchison.

District of Columbia.—Mr. Colquitt, chairman; Messrs. Sevier, Johnson, M.D., Miller, Woodbury.

Patents and Patent Office.—Mr. Woodbridge, chairman; Messrs. Hannegan, Sturgeon, Speight, Lewis.

Retrenchment.—Mr. Lewis, chairman; Messrs. Morehead, Atherton, Dayton, Dickinson.

Territories.—Mr. Bagby, chairman; Messrs. Allen, Lewis, Evans, John M. Clayton.

Public Buildings.—Mr. Dayton, chairman; Messrs. Simmons, Bates.

To audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.—Mr. Niles, chairman; Messrs. Breese, Corwin.

Printing.—Mr. Atherton, chairman; Messrs. Simmons, Semple.

Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Speight chairman; Messrs. Greene, Jarman.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—It is reported that Mr. Calhoun, previously to his retirement, concluded a treaty with Mr. Packenham, in relation to the Oregon question, upon terms satisfactory to both governments. The letter writer for the N. Y. Express gives the report that President Polk communicated the treaty, which had been some time previous submitted for his approval, to the Senate on Friday.—*Albany Argus.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MR. CALHOUN.—This distinguished gentleman reached Richmond in yesterday's cars. He dined with some of his friends at the Exchange Hotel, and spent the evening with one of his acquaintances. He leaves the city to-day in one of the mid-cars for his home in South Carolina.

We were happy to see Mr. Calhoun in better health, with excellent spirits, and blessed with great equanimity of temper—and retiring with the most courteous feeling towards Mr. Polk and his administration. We rejoice to have met at the same table with Gen. Lamar, the ex-President of Texas, who is on his way to that Republic, with the kindliest feelings towards the Annexation of Texas. We can entertain little doubt, that Texas will come into the Union under the Resolution of the House of Representatives, and thus the Pandora's box will be closed forever.

We understand that Almonte's letter demanding his passport, had been received by our Government, and that probably the first letter which Mr. Buchanan had written, as Secretary of State, was in reply to Mr. Almonte—and that this letter does great credit to him in the new honors which he wears.

MORRIS CANAL COMPANY.—We see by eastern papers, that the receivers of the Morris Canal Company give notice that "The State of Indiana," as Mortgagees of "The Morris Canal, its appendages, &c.," have filed a petition in the Court of Chancery, New Jersey, claiming to be solely entitled to the net rents, issues and profits of the Canal and its appendages, &c., which have come to the hand of the Receivers; that the Chancellor has referred the matters contained in said petition to Henry A. Ford, Esq., a master in Chancery; that the Receivers have employed Governor Pennington, as counsel in the premises, in behalf of themselves and the creditors generally; that the Master will attend on this business, at his office, on Friday, the 7th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that any creditors can appear and be heard before the Master, at that time and place.—*State Sentinel.*

OREGON BILL.

This bill was lost in the Senate. We expected it. The diplomacy of Mr. Calhoun was adverse to its passage—so was Mr. McDuffie hostile. Mr. Calhoun clearly showed that he was opposed to our settlement of Oregon before he left the Senate, and he would scarcely do less as Secretary of State, in a sham negotiation with the British minister, than he had done in his capacity of Senator. We always doubted the success of this measure, through the action of the State Department, after we had seen the position held by Calhoun; and we as much doubted it before Congress, because of the foolish clamor that was ever raised when the subject was introduced, by those who pretended that it would in their belief be giving "offence" to the British Government for our Government to settle a question, of their own petting, which is still in discussion between the agents of the two powers.

President Polk has proclaimed his opinion of our right to the Oregon, as claimed in the bill which was defeated, and we are inclined to the belief that he will suddenly terminate that mock negotiation, so long protracted, and never intended to be completed, which has created such dissatisfaction with our people, and which they well understood to be the usual policy of Britain, in order to gain time to make out a show of reason in her claim.—*Ctn. Eng.*

THE INAUGURATION.—Gentlemen who were at Washington and mingled with the crowds assembled there at the inauguration, give a very gratifying account of the republican simplicity and good order, which prevailed. There was no rioting or rowdiness, very little intemperance, and no drunkenness. The people, rich and poor, learned and ignorant, met together upon a common level. The educated and uneducated both parties made up the throng, and there was neither military nor police to preserve order, yet there was no disorder. The great end of government was evidently accomplished; so to manage as not to be needed. Kings are not crowned in this way. The reason is, that they govern the people.—Here the people govern themselves.

The transfer of power from Mr. Tyler to Mr. Polk was an interesting exhibition. Mr. Tyler, who had for four years exercised the Executive power, sustained only by the Constitution and a corporate guard, rode to the Capitol in full possession of his power. Col. Polk sat on his left hand a private citizen, elected to office, but not in office. An hour after they returned, Col. Polk being clothed with all the authority of office, and Mr. Tyler stripped of every vestige of authority. The next day, he started in a carriage for his home, but the steamer had gone before he reached the wharf, and he was compelled to return. Such is the easy and satisfactory working of a simple republican Constitution. May it be so to the end of time.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE THRONG AT WASHINGTON.—There is a very great difference between the throng which attended the inauguration of General Harrison, and that which crowded the city at the inauguration of President Polk. Day after day the great hall of the White House—the ante-rooms—the President's office, in Harrison's short reign, had their congregations of office-seekers. The marshal of the district had, on some occasions, to make way for the President through the crowd, to enable him to pass in and out of the house. The marshal himself told us that, at one time, the multitude assumed towards the President something like the aspect of a mob, insisting on the President to take and read their petitions, and give them a response—telling him they had elected him, and that they had been promised places in the contingency of his election. The old man, ascending a few steps of the great staircase, addressed them in a deprecatory speech, telling them that he had more applications in his office than he could read through in a month, and beseeching them not to encumber him with more papers, but to allow them to reach him through the regular channel of the department. The appeal of the time-worn old gentleman was in vain. They insisted that he should take their petitions; and thrusting upon him all he could hold, they loaded the marshal—filling his hat, and cramming under his arms all they could embrace, and then they were permitted to stagger into the President's office, to be beset with a fresh swarm of office seekers who occupied it. It was under the persecution of the office seekers that Gen. Harrison sunk into his grave.

It is greatly to the honor of the democracy that very little of this baiting for office has been encountered by the present Executive. Among the immense multitude who attended the inauguration, comparatively very few were office-seekers; and of these, there have not been a great many who have shown themselves importunate. We take it, that the reason is not that the applicants for places are few, or that expectation of change in the offices is not indulged; but self-respect and respect for the new chief magistrate is more prevalent among the democracy of the Union than it was among the hungry and voracious tribes that made a coon hunt of the presidential election of 1840. The democracy of the Union have confidence that the President will take time to look around him before he acts on appointments not necessary to be immediately filled—that he will look rather to see how men stand in their immediate
